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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/063,881	05/21/2002	Shih-Kuang Tsai	IACP0013USA	2349
27765	7590 04/20/2005		EXAMINER	
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P.O. BOX 5 MERRIFIE	06 LD, VA 22116		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
<u></u>	,		2643	
			DATE MAILED: 04/20/200	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/063,881	TSAI ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		George Eng	2643				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SiX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
Status							
1)[🛛	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2	21 May 2002.					
·		This action is non-final.					
3)[·						
Disposition of Claims							
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□							
Applicati	ion Papers						
 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 May 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. 							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)							
2) Notic Notic Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948 nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SE r No(s)/Mail Date) Pap 3/08) 5) ☐ Not	erview Summary (PTO-413) oer No(s)/Mail Date ice of Informal Patent Application (PTC er:	O-152)			

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makele at al. (US PAT. 6,501,967 hereinafter Makele) in view of Futamase et al. (US 2003/0224767 hereinafter Futamase).

Regarding claim 1, Makela discloses a method for playing at least a ring tone according to an associated ring tone data comply with a predetermined format to inform a user of a call, wherein the ring tone data used by a mobile communication device can be edited by means of user interface (abstract and col. 3 line 2 through col. 4 line 28). Makela differs from the claimed

Art Unit: 2643

invention in not specifically teaching a format converting method for receiving a first ring tone data complying with a first format and converting the first ring tone data complying with the first

format into a second ring tone data complying with the predetermined format according to a

predetermined conversion rule, wherein both the first ring tone data and the second ring tone data

correspond to an identical ring tone. However, Futamase teaches a terminal system comprising

means for converting a first ring tone data complying with a first format into a second ring tone

data complying with a suitable format inside the terminal system according to a predetermined

conversion rule if the received first ring tone data is valid, wherein the first ring tone data and the

second ring tone data correspond to an identical ring tone ([0030] through [0031], [114] and

[0134] through [0143]), thereby enhancing system extensibility. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

Makela in having the format converting method for receiving a first ring tone data complying

with a first format and converting the first ring tone data complying with the first format into a

second ring tone data complying with the predetermined format according to a predetermined

conversion rule, wherein both the first ring tone data and the second ring tone data correspond to

an identical ring tone, as per teaching of Futamase, in order to enhance system extensibility.

Regarding claim 2, Makela discloses the mobile communication device (1, figure 1A) comprising a database (12, figure 4) of ring tone formats for recording at least a first format related to the first ring tone data (col. 5 lines 50-52), as well as Futamase ([0067]).

Regarding claim 3, Futamase discloses the step of identifying first format of the first ring tone data according to the database of ring tone format to determine whether the first ring tone is valid ([0136]).

Art Unit: 2643

Regarding claim 4, Futamase discloses the database for recording configuration information, i.e., at least a predetermined conversion rule, and the configuration information being individually associated with a first format of the first ring tone data ([0100]).

Regarding claims 5-6, Futamase discloses the steps of storing the second ring tone data complying with the predetermined format and the database of ring tones for recording the second ring tone data complying with the predetermined format (0137] through [0142] and [0303]).

Regarding claim 7, Makela discloses the mobile communication device (1, figure 1a) being a cellular telephone, as well as Futamase ([0066]).

Regarding claim 8, Makela discloses a mobile communication device (1, figure 1a) comprising a storage module (12, figure 4) for storing at least a first format of a first ring tone data, a processor (11, figure 4) electrically connected to the storage module for playing the first ring tone according to an associated ring tone data comply with a predetermined format to inform a user of a call, wherein the ring tone data used by a mobile communication device can be edited by means of user interface (abstract and col. 3 line 2 through col. 4 line 28). Makela differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching a receiving module for receiving a first ring tone data, and a conversion module electrically connected to the processor and the storage module for converting the first ring tone data complying with the first format into a second ring tone data complying with a second format according to the conversion rule, wherein the processor electrically connected to the storage module and the receiving module for determining whether the first ring tone complying with the first format and the conversion module is activated to generate the second ring tone data so that the mobile communication device can play a ring tone according to the second ring tone data when the first ring data

Art Unit: 2643

complying with the first format. However, Futamase teaches a terminal system comprising receiving means for receiving a first ring tone data and converting means for converting a first ring tone data complying with a first format into a second ring tone data complying with a suitable format inside the terminal system according to a predetermined conversion rule if the received first ring tone data is valid, wherein the terminal system determining whether the first ring tone data comply with the first format and activate the converting means to generate the second ring tone when the first ring tone data comply with the first format so that the terminal system can play a ring tone according to the second ring tone data ([0030] through [0031], [114] and [0134] through [0143]), thereby enhancing system extensibility. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Makela in having the receiving module for receiving a first ring tone data, and the conversion module electrically connected to the processor and the storage module for converting the first ring tone data complying with the first format into a second ring tone data complying with a second format according to the conversion rule, wherein the processor electrically connected to the storage module and the receiving module for determining whether the first ring tone complying with the first format and the conversion module is activated to generate the second ring tone data so that the mobile communication device can play a ring tone according to the second ring tone data when the first ring data complying with the first format, as per teaching of Futamase, in order to enhance system extensibility.

Regarding claim 9, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 2.

Regarding claim 10, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 4.

Regarding claim 11, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claims 5-6.

Regarding claim 12, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 7.

Regarding claim 13, Makela discloses a display module (2, figure 1) electrically connected to the processor for informing a user about operation status of the mobile communication device (col. 3 lines 13-31), as well as Futamase ([0069]).

Regarding claim 14, Futamase teaches the display module informing the user that the first ring tone are invalid when the first ring tone are not complying with the first format ([0069]).

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Armanto et al. (US PAT. 6,094,587) discloses a method for programming of a telephone's ringing tone (abstract). Kyronlahti et al. (US PAT. 5,452,354) discloses a ringing tone apparatus comprising means for acquiring data from within said telephone and utilizing the data for creating a ringing tone sequence (col. 1 line 61 through col. 3 line 46). Miller (US PAT. 4,631,361) discloses a programmable ring generator (abstract).

Application/Control Number: 10/063,881 Page 7

Art Unit: 2643

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to George Eng whose telephone number is (571) 272-7495. The

examiner can normally be reached on Tue-Fri 7:30 AM-6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Curtis A. Kuntz can be reached on (571) 272-7499. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

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applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

George Eng

Primary Examiner Art Unit 2643